BITS OF NEWS.

Up Here and There

By "Joe," the "News-Democrat's" Special

Correspondent.

ALLIANCE, Jan. 23.

A NEW MASONIC TEMPLE. The Masonie fraternity of this city have revived a long talked of project for the erection of a costly Masonic temple, and from reports that have leaked out the enterprise is not likely to end in amoke this time. The rumor is that the option on an eligible lot has been secured, and an architect is now at work upon the plans. The site selected is said to be on the north side of Main street, yearly opposite the M. E. church. The building is to be 50x120 feet, of brick or stone, and four stories high. The ground floor will be appropriated to business, the second and third floors to eligible lot has been secured, and an arch-The ground floor will be appropriate to business, the second and third floors to business offices, and the fourth floor to lodge purposes. The building will be heated with steam, and an elevator run from the ground floor up. It is estimated that the building will not cost less than about \$30,000. Conrad Lodge No. 271 is an about \$30,000. enterprising and progressive body of men, and includes in her membership most of the wealthy men of the city, and

is abundantly able to carry forward the enterprise to a successful termination. FOR FRAUD.

Jim A. Lyle, a former well known character of this city, we learn from the Pittsburg Gozette was arrested at Johnstown on Foursday on the charge of fraud and bound over to court. This item doesn't just specify the nature of the "fraud" but the fact of his being, at all, should be enough to convert him. At should be enough to convict him. At least this is the general opinion of those who knew him in Alliance.

SEDUCTION OF A BUSHAND. Mrs. Hannah Davis, of Garfield, a small village in Mahoning county, a few miles east of this city, has brought suit against Miss Mary Naylor, an ancient maiden of 35 summers, to recover \$2.000 damages for the seduction of her husband. This seems to be a pretty fair price for a husband. Garfleyi is all torn up over the band. Garffeld is all torn up over the

Horse Notes

S. Toomey of Canal Dover, O., haspurchased the dam of Lina King, 2:221/2

Direct, Director and Monbars will 1 shipped from California to Lexington, Ky., next week,

Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, has been put to pacing and will be entered in slow pacing classes this senson.

Jas. Frye went to Carroll county Thursday looking for a pacer said to be able to beat anything on the street,

The celegrated trotter, John T. that had five or six where in Canton during the past year, has just been dealt to a party in Cleveland.

C. L. Kennedy, Minerya, has purchased of A. M. Speilman of the same place, a filly by Jun Peduler, dam by son of Lee's

L. N. Barnes of Millersburg, O., recently made a trip to Rush county, Ind., and purchased a young stallion coming three years old, by Redfield, 2:19%; tam by Tom Brown, Jr., second dam by Edwin Forrest. This youngster is a pacer.

Dr. Newton of Toledo came to Canton on Wednesday looking for speed. There is quite a demand in Toledo for speedy snow horses. The Docar looked over Windsor M and the dapple gray owned by Louis Milfer, and one or two others.

On Center avenue yesterday the first local trotting race of the season took place. Dave Shaw's horse defeated M. McCormick's animal in three straight heats. It was a rat ling contest and atattracted much attention.-Pittsburg Post.

Don't race on North Market street on Sunday. A merciful man is merciful to his beast. Give your trotter or pacer a rest Sunday and let the residents of North Market street have a peacful and serene Sabbath. A word to the wise we hope may be sufficient.

There was a race on the snow at Bell-There was a race on the snow at Belivue, O., r-cently, the participants being Florida Monarch 2:294, Kittle C., and Skyrocket, the latter being owned by Charles Miller of Bellvue, while Florida Monarch is owned in Elyria and Kitty C., in Clyde. At the send off Florida Monarch is contact to the send of the send won the arch stepped out in front and won the first heat, but the next two were landed

by Skyrocket. Among the most liberal buyers of trot-ters in this country is J. Marcolm Forbes, of Boston, he owning Arion, 2:10¾, Jack 2:12¼, Nancy Hanks 2:09, Houri 2:17, and He is said to have paid \$150,000 for Arion, the biggest price ever paid for horse since Columbus discovered America. The price was beaten once in England ogreat many years ago, when a king of-fered "My Kingdom for a Horse."

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—
Senator Stanford's celebrated gray mare
Lucy, ten years ago a pacing queen latterly one of the most famous of the Polo Alto
brood marse, is dead. Lucy had a pacing
mark of 2:14, made at Buffalo, N Y, Aug. 6, 1880, and a record of twenty-nine victories, nearly all won in broken heats against the pacing cracks of the country.

A MAD HORSE.

A Well Bred Stallion That Has Not Been Out of His Stall for Three Years.

William Knave who lives near Rich-ville, owns a wonderful horse. The ani-mal is a stallion and his sire is Contender. The dam is also well bred. In early life The dam is also well bred. In early life the animal was kind and gentle. Some years ago Mr. Kuave bought the horse and became afraid of him. The stallion was placed in a large box stall, which he has not been out of for three years. During this time he has never been hitched up and has had no exercise. The horse is now mad and very vicious. The animal has bitten large pieces of firsh out of his body. Many go to the barn to see the animal, and experienced horsemen assert that it is a shame the way the animal is kept and that with proper care he would be perfectly gentle. Some think the hu-mane society should look after the mat-

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

Business Transacted in the Temple of Justice To-day.

The postponement of the Snyder-Albright case left room for the trial of other cases to-day. Judge Pease was on the bench in room No. 1, and Judge Taylor in No. 2. The case of Alfred J. Myers against Richard Netz et al, was called. Judge Taylor occupied his time with hearing the motion docket.

ing the motion docket.

Mary Weaver has filed a suit in common pleas court against Ida Van Vorhis et al. Plaintiff desires partition of certain property situated in Pike township.

B. Dannemiller & Sons' in a petition of cartain property situated in Pike township. R. Dancemiller & Sons in a petition filed to-day in common pleas court, ask judgment against Frank A. Foster and Nelson E. Doolittle, in the sum of \$728.72. The amount is claimed for goods delivered defendants by plaintiffs.

The wills of William F. Sebrell, of Washington township, and Jacob Gogley, of Jackson township, have been filed for probate.

Since January 11, there has been in at-Since January 11, there has been in attendance at court the regular petit jury. They have been drawing pay but have not had anything to do. To-day there was a demand for two juries, and an extra jury was drawn for No. 1. The case on trial in that room is the case of John S. Winters against Charles Chisty. This is a case originating among two Canton blacksmiths who were formerly in business in South Market street. Winters claims that he rented the shop from Christy and that Christy put him out, for all of which he claims \$1,000. Christy in turn alleges that Winters abandoned the shop and injured the business in the sum of \$1,000.

MORE OFFICIAL DICKERING.

Is McKinley a Machine Politician

A Republican Scoring of a Flagrant Campaign Combine-Republicans Put in the

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 25.—[Special.]— There is excitement in legislative circles

There is excitement in legislative circles over the fearless manner in which the Columbus Dispatch, Republican, under the caption, "Is McKiniey's Machine Political?" handles Governor McKiniey on his official appointments.

Referring to the fact that the Board of Pardons by law is composed of two Republicans and two Democrats, and the further fact that the appointment, by Governor Campbell, of William F. Burdeil, a well known Republican business man and President of the Board of Trade of Columbus, to fill a Republican vacanof Columous, to fill a Republican vacancy, has not been confirmed but hangs fire in the Senate. The Dispatch says:

Mr. Burdeli's confirmation is hanging

in the Senate for the reason that Mr. Mc-Kinley, prior to being elected Governor, promised this position to Mr. Harry Miner, a Cincinnati Times-Star corre-spondent, who traveled with him in the campaign.

The Governor, in his message, strongly condomns extreme partianship. It would seem, if Mr. Burdell's appointment is not to be confirmed, that the idea must go forth that Mr. McKinley, prior to becom-ing Governor, parceled out the offices in the usual partisan style, as between members of his party, to enhance the value of a personal machine.

If good business men and Republicans in active service are to be put between the millstones in this way, now is the time to let it be known whether the message meant what it said or is to be set aside as

becasion may require,
The above is a fair expose of the way offices were parceled out by the Sherman McKinley combine in the last campaign

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Meets and Elects Officers For the Ensuing Year.

A Lively Contest But No Steps Taken to Oust Mr. Palmer-Other Matters of

The Foard of Directors of the Stark County Agricultural Society met today in the office of the county surveyor. There was some business to attend to by the old Board, such as arranging premiums i dispute and paying some other bills which the society had incurred. The new members of the Board who were recently elected were sworn in. There had been some street talk about contesting the election of Mr. Palmer, who had the satisfaction of defeating Anthony Francis, but there was nothing done with refer-ence to the contest, Mr. Francis remainng away from the meeting until late in he afternoon.

At the afternoon session the election of officers for 1892 was in order. The candidates for the various offices had been husding around assiduously among the members, and the contests were close, following is the result of the election: President, Jesse W. Teeters, by accia-

Vice president, John H. Dager, by acclamation

Treasurer, H. A. Wise 11, Conrad Secretary, W. W. Oberlin 9, John Hay 10 Superintendent of grounds, J. N. Shaut

, John F. Roth 8. Marshal, George Albright. Superintendent of floral hall, Jay R. wman. Superintendent art hall, C. J. Palmer. Superintendent police, John H. Dager.

After the election the newly elected offi-ers were sworn in by Squire A. Pontius, The retiring officers and the incoming fficers made appropriate addresses On motio the salary of the secretary was fixed at \$250, and of the superintendent of grounds, \$150.

After transacting some other business of more or less importance, the Board

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Woolson Morse and J. Cheever Goodwin are at work on a new opera for De Wolf Hopper.

Harry Smith, author of "Robin Hood. has completed a new opera, "The Knickerbockers," for the Bostonians. An English playwright has dramatized

Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Stand ish" for Edward Compton, the late Adelaide Neilson's leading man. Francis Wilson is guardian of the two little colored boys who carry his train in

'The Merry Monarch," and he sends them to school in the daytime. It is said in New York that unless a vigorous reaction sets in it will hardly

be possible to cast a Shakespearean play in the United States in the year 1900. Those who play the violin will be interested in learning that Mme. Camilla Irso practices six hours a day and never brings out a new concerto without de-

voting six months' study to it. Emma Nevada Palmer has returned to Paris after a most successful engagement in Madrid. Mme. Nevada is a big favorite throughout Spain; the Spaniards load her with presents. Her next en-

gagement will be in Holland. Austin Dobson is writing a play, the scene of which is laid in Paris, before the revolution. Mmc. de Pompadour is the chief character in it. She was the mistress of Louis XV, and after she died

her heart was eaten by swine. The new society drama which Manager Augustus Pitou has purchased for his stock company has been written for Fanny Aymar Matthews and is called "The Crisis." It is in four acts, with all the scenes laid in Washington. It treats

of diplomatic and society life in that city

Edward Langtry, the long suffer-ing and much injured husband of the Jersey Lily, is by no means the contemptible creature which many persons seem to believe. That he enjoys the respect of the people among whom he lives has just been manifested by his installation as grand master of the well known and important Menai Bridge Masonic lodge in England.

CHATS ABOUT MEN.

Governor Russell is as fond of gunning s President Harrison.

The wealth of Baron Hirsch is just about equal to that of Jay Gould. Herbert Bismarck has lately attracted the attention of the European public by too free indulgence in the flowing

The French minister, M. Patenotre, is at the age of forty, a tall, dark, distinguished looking man and a gourmet into the bargain.

Herbert Spencer is described as a man at whom one would look at a second time on the street. He is tall, and in his attire is careful.

Ex-Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, of lowa, also ex-secretary of the interior, is now seventy-eight years of age, but is nale and hearty.

Mr. Terry, an American millionaire, has bought for \$200,000 the French Chateau de Chenonceaux, formerly owned by M. Wilson, con-in-law of the late President Grevy.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Continued from page 1.

winding up with an account of the break-ing off of the negotiations as the result of the attempt to assassinate Senor Godoy,

the attempt to assassinate Senor Godoy, one of Balmageda's ministers.

Mr. Egan telegraphs June 9 that while the revolutionists were not inclined to make any reasonable peace propositions, the Chilian government is well disposed to entertain any that might be made. Rear Admiral McCann figured in the negotiations at this stage and he then, at lauique, approached the revolutionary leaders at Mr. Egan's instance, in the interests of mediation. June 12, he writes Mr. Egan as follows:

I have to regret that in my note to Senor Errazuriz I uncautiously quoted too freely from your letter of the 2d inst., especially that line in which you express the opinion that 'the rovernment at Santiago cannot be disturbed The consequence of this inadvertence on my part (being unaccustomed to diplomatic fenc-ing) will be seen in the declaration of Senor

He also adds that the loss of the Itat # and arms at that time excited great ani-mosity against the United States at Iquique. The declaration of Senor Er-razuriz to which Admiral McCann refers was simply to the effect that he must be pardoned if he excused himself from dis-cussing at that moment Mr. Egan's state ment that the government could not be

July 3, Mr. Wharton summarily dis-oses of the request of the Balmaceda overnment that a war vessel be sold to them by replying: "I have to inform you that the navy department replies that it

has none for sale."

Aug. 20, he writes that he has sheltered in the legation two of the opposition leaders, Edwards and Matte; that it was threatened that the government would search the legation building, but that upon his protest the president (Balmaceda) had disavowed any such intention.

In a half dozen dispatches Mr. Egan tells the well-known story of the downfall of the Balmaceda government, describing the scenes consequent upon the capture of Valparaiso and Santiago, and announced that he has in asylum eighty refugees, including the wife of Balmaceda and her four children. He says that the Spanish legation has about the same number of refugees; that the French, German. Argentine and Brazilian legations have more or less, and that the only

tions have more or less, and that the only legation that closed its doors and denied asylum was that of England. Sept. 4, Mr. Wharton directs Mr Egan to recognize the new government and open communication with its head, and on Sept. 5, he telegraphs that he has done so and

that the relations with the new government are entirely cordial.

Sept. 17 Mr. Egan writes that since the infortunate Itata incident the young and inthinking Chilian element have had a r feeling against the United States, the English element, as has always been their custom in this country, will do

all in their power to promote and foster this feeling."

The minister tells of Balmaceda's suicide, then begins a recital of his efforts, lasting through many months, to protect the refugees in his legation.

Sept. 2.4 he telegraphs that he is expect ed to terminate the asylum and send the refugees out to be prosecuted, but to do so would be to sacrifice their lives and be has refused to permit them to go out of the legation, except under safe conduct to neutral territory. He says: "On account of Itata and other questions, bitter feeling has seen fomented by government supporters against Americans.

On the following day Mr. Egan tele-graphs the department that in the matter asylum he has acted strictly in the spirit of the department's instructions in the Barrunda affair. He adds: "Three notes have been received from the ministhe foreign affairs, in which be charges that the refugees had abused the right of asylum, and for this reason defends action toward legation. Mr. Egan has informed the minister that the charge is absolutely and entirely unfounded, and has asked for safe conduct for refugees.

In a telegram Sept. 30, Mr. Egan states that in a note sent him, the minister for foreign affairs refuses safe conduct or permission to reingecs to leave the and maintains the correctness of all that has been done by the authorities. The has been done by the authorities. The minister for foreign affairs also repeats the unfounded and absurd charges of the refugees conspiring in the United States legation. Since Saturday the trouble to the legation had ceased, and no more ar-

rests had been made.

Again was Mr. Egan sustained by the president, in the following telegram dated Oct. 1: "Mr. Egan is informed that the president desires to establish and maintain the most friendly relations with Chili, but the right of asylum having been tacitly if not expressly allowed to other foreign legations, and having been exercised by our minister with the old government, in the interests and for the safety of the adherents of the next week. safety of the adherents of the party now in power, the president cannot but regard the application of another rule, accom-panied by acts of disrespect to our lega-tion as the manifestation of a most un-friendly spirit."

The Baltimore Affair. A long correspondence followed between Mr. Egan and Senor Matta on this point, and while it was in progress on Oct. 16, the Baltimore tragedy occurred and was reported on the 18th by Mr. Egan to the

state department. On the next day he wrote: "So far Cap-tain Schley has not secertained the causes which led to the disturbance, but the genwhich led to the disturbance, but the general impression is that the attac: was unproked. Some weeks ago an attack was made upon a number of the sailors of one of the German ships of war, resulting in the killing of one of the Germans, and it was understood that the attack was made because the Chilians mistook the Germans for United States called. for United States sailors."

for United States sailors."

The minister encloses correspondence in relation to the assault, passing between himself and Captain Schley and Captain Schley and the intendente. In the course of the latter, Captain Schley, after requesting a searching investigation, says: "I can say in advance that if my men had been the instigators in this affair they would have been dealt with most severely under the laws of my country, and I feel under the laws of my country, and I feel that if it should be otherwise your excel-lency will bring to justice all offenders." Mr. Egan's telegram, Oct. 23, says that Captain Schley's report shows the assault to have been brutal and unprovoked, and implicates the police as having been in it. In prompt reply follows Mr. Wharton's note, expressing surprise at his failure to receive the notice of regret or of purpose of searching inquiry on the part of the

receive the notice of regret or of purpose of searching inquiry on the part of the Chilian government, requesting Mr. Egan to call the attention of the Chilian government to the facts and inquire if there were any qualifying facts or explanation to be offered of the apparent expression of unfriendliness toward the United States. The report of the intendente of Valparaiso says it is entirely impossible that the police of that city could have committed the cruel and brutal excesses which the United States minister imputes to them; that a mob of 2,000 collected, that the fight in which all, especially the to them; that a mob of 2,000 collected, that the fight in which all, especially the Americans, fought with stones, clubs and bright weapons, was general, and that the only part taken in it by the police and military guard was their endeavor to queil the disturbance and arrest the participants. The intendente professes ignorance of the origin of the fight, but thinks it commenced between drunken sallors. Neither does he know who shot Riggin. He believes the authorities did all they could under the circumstances.

Nov. 1, Mr Blaine by telegraph instructs Mr. Egan to claim the privilege of reading the paper which the American sailors signed, in a language they could not understand and without being instructed by counsel. He is also instructed to see that no one from the Baltimore is allowed to testify except in the presence of a friend acting as counsel and in his own language, openly, not secretly.

Nov 3, Mr. Egan telegraphs that the same judge who would not allow an officer of the Baltimore to be present at the

Nov 3, Mr. Egan telegraphs that the same judge who would not allow an officer of the Baltimore to be present at the inquiry permitted the secretary of the German consulate to attend the investigation of the killing of a German man-of-war's man, which took place last month. On the same day he writes that the minister of foreign relations had explained to him that the judge of crimes is independent of the executive.

Nov. 16, Mr. Egan writes Secretary Blaine that the refugees in his legation, had been treated as guests, "and in this way I have been at an expense during some months past of over \$5,000."

The next day he complained again that the city police, who had been watching the legation, became insulting and bein-

terous under the influence of siquer, and from the streets used insulting language to the refugees. On the 19th he writes that he has seen a number of untruthful and entirely indecent attacks made upon him through the press of the United States, especially an article in a New York paper by Mr. Julio Foster, who pretended to speak as a representative or mouthpiece of the Chillan government.

Dec. 4, he encloses more correspondence

Dec. 4, he encloses more correspondence between himself, Captain Schley and the intendente. The last named officer, in a communication to Captain Schley, says that during the trial it was necessary to remove by force from the court room one or two sailors of the Baltimore who presented themselves in a state of intoxica tion. The intendente says: "Perhaps that incident will acquaint the captain of the Baltimore better than the actual proceeding of the trial with the real origin with one of the causes that must have had much influence in the disorders of the 15th of October.

Matta's Insulting Note.

On Dec. 13 was broached one of the grayest issues in the case, which is still open, in the shape of the Matta note to Chilina min-isters aboard. Its text in full is as follows: Having read the portion of the report of the secretary of the navy and of the message of the president of the United States, I think proper to inform you that the statements on which both report and message are based are erroneous or deliberately incorrect. With respect to the persons to whom an asylum has been granted, they have never been threat-ened with cruel treatment, nor has it been sought to remove them from the leastion, nor has their surrender been asked for. Never has the house or the person of the plenipoten-tiary, notwithstanding indiscretions and deliberate provocations, been subjected to any offense, as is proved by the cloven notes of September, October and November.

With respect to the seamen of the Baltimore, there is, moreover, no exactness nor sin-cerity in what is said at Washington. The occurrence took place in a bad neighborhood of the city, the maintop of Valparaiso, and among people who are not models of discre-tion and temperance. When the police and other forces interfered and calmed the tunuit there were aircady several hundred people on the ground and it was ten squares or more from the place where it had begun. Mr. Egan sent, on the 26th of October, a note that was aggressive in purpose and virulent in language, as is seen by the copy and the note

written in reply on the 27th.

On the 18th the preliminary examination had already been commenced; it has been delayed owing to the non-appearance of the officers of the Ealtimore and owing to undue pre-tensions and refusals of Mr. Egan himself. No provocation has ever been accepted or initiated by this department. Its attitude, while it has ever been one of firmness and prudence, has never been one of aggressiveness, nor will it ever be one of hur whatever may be or have been said at Washington by those who are interested in justifying their conduct or who are blinded by er

The telegrams, notes and letters which have been sent to you contain the truth, the whole truth, in connection with what has taken place in these matters, in which ill will and the consequent words and pretensions have not emanated from this department. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Harrison have been led into error in respect to our people and government; the instructions recommending impar-tiality and friendship have not been com-piled with, neither now nor before.

If no official complaint has been made against the minister and the naval officers, it is because the facts, public and notorious both in Chill and the United States, could not although they were well proved, be urged by our confidential agents. Proof of this is furnished by the demands of the Ealtimore and the concessions made in June and July, the whole Itala case, the San Francisco at Quintero and the cable companies. The statement that the North American seamen were

attacked in various localities at the same time is deliberately incorrect. As the preliminary examination is not yet As the preliminary examination is not yet concluded, it is not yet known who and how many the gullry parties are. You no doubt have the note of Nov. 9, written in reply to Minister Egan, in which I request him to furnish testimony which he would not give, although he had said that he had evidence showing who the murderer was and who the other guilty parties of the 16th of October were. All the other notes will be published here. You will publish a translation of them in the United States. Deny in the meantline everything that does not agree with those statements, being assured of their exactness as we are of the right, the dignity and the final success of Chili, notwithstanding the intrigues which proceed from so low a source and the threats which come from so high a

Egan Suspends Relations.

Dec. 17, Mr. Egan reports that pending further instructions he has suspended communication with the foreign office. He further states that the newspapers are relentless in their offensive and unscrupulous attacks, and that he learns from different sources and on rumors which seem to be well founded that it is intended to drive out the refugees by attempting to burn the legation or an adjoining house. He relates the expressions of ap-proval from members of the diplomatic corps, and says that the British minister has commended to his government the position taken by him in the whole mat-

Dec. 27, Mr. Egan says that in the absence of instructions he did not attend the inauguration of the president, and that the president of the senate, at a bandary in the exemple. quet in the evening given by the president, expressed wishes for the happiness of the nations which were represented at the in-auguration of the new government.

Dec. 30, Mr. Egan reports that the Chil-ian government has received from Grace

& Co. information as to the intention of the United States to deliver an ultimatum, and that the British minister, under inand that the British minister, under instructions received from his government in consequence of similar news, called at the foreign office this day and urged a course of conciliation upon the minister of foreign affairs, who, however, maintained with firmness and defiance the attitude assumed by him.

Jan. 1, Mr. Egan announced the formation of the new cabinet. He says that at least two of the new cabinet officers have openly disapproved the telegram sent to

least two of the new cabinet. He says that at openly disapproved the telegram sent to Chili's representative in Washington by the minister of foreign affairs, that it is strongly condemned by public opinion, and that it will now be, in his opinion, no difficult matter to have its terms disavowed or the telegram itself withdrawn. He also thinks that all the questions, safe conduct for the refugees, assault on the Baltimore men, and disrespect to the legation, will be completely settled.

In answer to this Mr. Blaine sent the following telegram, Jan. 8: "Mr. Blaine asks whether all that is personally offensive to the president and other officers of the United States in the December circular of the late minister of foreign affairs will be withdrawn by the new government; also, whether a safe conduct will be granted to the refugees who are still in the legation, and finally, whether all surveillance of the legation has been removed."

Jan. 11, Mr. Egan announced that he

moved."

Jan. 11, Mr. Egan announced that he placed two of the refugees on board the cruiser, and that there were five romaining in asylum. The next day he sent that following telegram: "Mr. Egan reports that he had a conversation with the minister of foreign affairs on this day, in the course of which he secured for all the refugees permission to leave the country, and was assured verbally that no harm would be done them, but could not obtain would be done them, but could not obtain a written safe conduct; that on the first question he could only receive a promise for as early a reply as possible, the absence of the president in Valparaiso making it impossible for him to answer at once, and that the legation is now entirely free from explanage."

Jan. 12. Mr. Egan summarizes the report of the judge of crimes, which is of great length, charging that the disturbance began by the attack of three American sallors on one Chilian, all being drunk, which Mr. Egan says is not supported by the evidence. He thinks that it

ported by the evidence. He thinks that it may be about two months before the final sentence is passed.

Jan. 13, Mr. Egan announced that he has placed in safety on the Yorktown the re-maining five refugees and two refugees from the Spanish legation. The Italian and Spanish ministers accompanied him. Chilian Regrets for Matta's Circulars

Jan. 16, Mr. Egan transmits a relation of the interview which the minister of foreign affairs accorded on that day, and mays that he was told that in view of Mr. Blaine's indications and on the ground taken by the former secretaries of state, Buchanan and Websier, that no foreign power, through its representatives, could make the message of a president of the United States the basis of diplomatic representations or controversy, his govern-

ment will not have any objection to with drawing all that may be considered dis-agreeable to that of the United States is agreeable to that of the United States in the telegram sent to their representative in Washington by the former minister of foreign affairs. He adds that he expressed an opinion that an expression of regret for such parts of that document as were considered offensive to the president and other officers of the United States would be expected to complement the withdrawal, and the the received from the minister positive as ance that the Chillan minister to the United tates had been instructed to express regret for all that might create upple asantness between the two governments in the case. He wishes to know what action he is to take.

Mr. Blaine's reply is in the following terms:

Mr. Dlaine points to essential differences be-tween anything maintained by Mr. Webster and what was done by Mr. Matta, when, in his message on the 13th of December, he in-structed Mr. Montt to have that document printed in the United States, and, referring to the palpable insulis found in it against the president and other officers of the United States, says that in his opinion, the trausmission of the circular was unprecedented. He declares that the desired withdrawal by President Montt of everything of a discourte ous character should be done freely and it suitable terms by Chill. He enfoins promp

Mr. Egan's correspondence with the de partment closes with the following tele

gram: SANTIAGO, Jan. 18, 1802 Mr. Egan acknowledges the receipts on the previous day of the telegraphic instructions of the 16th, and reports that on the morning of this day he had on the subject in question an interview with the minister for foreign af-fairs, whom he found well disposed and who promised to return an answer at the possible moment, but could not take any ac-tion without consultation.

Negotiations at Washington.

The second division of the correspondence is between the Chilian minister at Washington, Senor Lazcano, and the department of state. It does not contain much of interest at this time, as it relates mainly to the events attending the revolution; efforts to prevent the purchase of arms for the revolutionists in New York; the potency of the block-ade proposed to be made by the Balmaceda government, and the request for the detention of the Itata and the Robert and Minnie.

Injected into this correspondence is a telegram from President Luca, of the junta, dated Iquique, March 24, requesting Mr. Blaine not to permit the ship-ment of Balmaceda's silver on an Amer-

ican war vessel.

The third and last phase of the corre spondence begins with a notification from President Montt, of the Junta, to Mr. Blaine, dated Iquique, that Richard L. Trumbull, a representative of the Chilian congress, has powers from the Junta to represent it in the United States in the capacity of a confidential agent.

Senor Pedro Montt, the present min-ister, first appeared officially in the correspondence Aug. 28, when he submitted to Secretary Blaine a telegram announcing the surrender of Valparaiso. Dec. 1, Senor Montt left the Secretary a telegram received by him from Matta stating that Egan's testimony was asked

for twenty days ago.

In a communication with Secretary Blaine, dated Dec. 11, Senor Montt speaks of the "lamentable events at Valparaiso which my government had

deeply deplored."

He says that the investigation is pro gressing according to law; that the pro ceedings have not been completed; that the appearance was delayed for some time, and that up to the present time the evidence which was asked of Mr. Egan on the 9th of November has not been furnished. He feels that the United States government cannot held in the observance of the law by the Chilian government and its solicitude in investigating such grave occurrences, anything save the fulfillment of the duty which is incumbent on them to admini ter enlightened and upright justice He insists that events like those of the 16th of October are not rare in parts visited by sailors of different nationalities, and that there are no grounds whatever for attributing to that affair any motive offensive to the United

He says: "If the result of the judicial investigation shall show the culpability of Chilian citizens, the government of the United States may rest assured that they will be punished conformably to the laws. And if the investigation should show responsibility on the part of the sailors of the Baltimore, my gov-ernment entertains the conviction that the government of the United States would not wish them to go unpunished. The repression of crimes is a social in-terest of high importance, whatever the nationality of the guilty parties or of the victims."

Accompanying these letters are lengthy translations of official documents relating particularly to that period, incidents of which are familiar to the general reading public.

Kissed the Blarney Stone. New York, Jan. 25.—During the trial of a suit brought by E. S. Stokes against millionaire J. W. Mackay. Counselor Choate sunddenly assumed a voice full of softness and tenderness as he quietly asked: "Mr. Mackay, have you ever kissed the blarney stone?" Mr. Mackay, nonplussed for a moment over this sudden deviation from the lawyer's line of questioning, did not reply at once. Several seconds elapsed before he answered with a smile, "I have."
"Thank you," said the lawyer who seain assumed his business-like tone.

Cincinnati Cattle Market. CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.-HOGS-Market firm common, \$3,75@4.10; fair to good light, \$4.10@ 4.30; do packing, \$4.15@4.35; butchers', \$4.40@ 4.50; receipts, 3.812 head; shipments, 1,913 head. CATTLE—Market strong; common, \$1,003 1.50; good to choice, \$4.00@4.50; receipts, 257 head; shipments, 152 head.

Weather Forecast.

For Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia: Generally fair; clearing on the lakes; colder Saturday night; southwest winds.

WIRE WAIFS.

The biggest irrigation ditch in the Northwest is now being constructed in Yakima county, Wash. Another Kansas county seat war is threatened, this time in Garfield county,

between Ripanna and Eminence. The Prohibition state convention has been called to meet at Bangor, Me., on May 4 and 5. The executive committee announces that it expects to make a strong

A canvass of the Mississippi legislature

fight this year.

was made to get an expression of choice as between Cleveland and Hill for presi-dent with the following result: Cleveland, 55; Hill, 49; Gorman, 5; some western man, 19. Chairman Ed Miller, of the federation board at Yoakum, Tex., has formally declared the San Antonio and Aransas Pass strike at an end, and there is now no ob-

traffic. Twenty carloads of flour have arrived in New Orleans by the Illinois Central from St. Louis, the first bound for Gal-way, Ireland. This shipment is the first ever made from St. Louis to Ireland by way of New Orleans, and, if satisfactory, will be followed by others.

stacle anywhere to freight and passenger

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YE.
Mary Staley et al. By virtue of an order of rale, issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stari county, Ohio, in the above action, and to me di-rected (will offer for sale at public outery at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 13th day of Feb., 1892 the following described real estate, to-wit situated in the city of Canton, county of Stays and state of Ohio, and known as part of lot No. 8, in A. McKibley's addition, and Ne. 2500 on 1 is of the city of Canton, Ohio, and described as follows. Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot No. 8; thence unning north on the east libs of and lot. 35 is feet; thence from said point west 79 8-10 feet to the west line of said lot in thence from said point south on said line 38 is feet to the southwest corner of said lot; thence seat on the south line 78 8-10 est to the place of beginning; the said grantors hereby reserving a right of way of 10 feet of the west end of raid lot, not the said grantors hereby are said grantes a right of way of the west end of lots No. 7, 8, 9 and 10, in said addition.

Appraised at \$1500.

Appraised at \$1200. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms cash. C. A. KRIDER Sherts WANN& BOW, Att'ys,

PEAL ESTATE FOR SALE—In Jackson town-ship, Stark Co., Ohio, belonging to the A. Brady beirs. One farm, containing 110 acres; one of 50 acres. Both farms have dwelling houses and bank barns, good water and orchards. Also hote: property, and a dwelling house, in the village or McCionaldsville. For further particulars callon of address. W. H. BEAUCHER. lan7if Marchand, Ohio

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